

GOLDOV, S.I.; D'YAKONOV, A.I.

Prospecting for oil and gas in the maikop sediments of the
eastern Kuban. Neftegaz, geol. i geofiz. no.11: 6-8'63
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno -
issledovatel'skogo instituta.

GORLOV, S.I.; D'YAKOV, A.I.

New data on the structure, and oil and ~~gas~~ potentials of the
Armavir-Nevinnomyssk region. Izv. vysh. ucheb. zav.; neft' i
gaz 6 no.3:9-13 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova
i Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta.

(Russia, Southern--Petroleum Geology)
(Russia, Southern--Gas, Natural--Geology)

ALEKSIN, G.A.; GORLOV, S.I.; D'YAKONOV, A.I.

Determining the time of the formation of gas pools. Geol.
nefti i gaza 7 no.3:43-48 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut, Moskva, i Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo
neftegazovogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.
(Maikop region—Gas, Natural—Geology)

GORLOV, S.I.; D'YAKONOV, A.I.; NESTEROV, L.V.; SOKOLOV, P.N.

New gas-bearing area in the northern foothills of the Greater
Caucasus. Geol. nefti i gaza '7 no.5:39-43 My '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta i Nauchno-promyslovoye upravleniye
Khadyzhenneft'.
(Caucasus—Gas, Natural—Geology)

GORLOV, S.I.; D'YAKONOV, A.I.; ALEKSIN, G.A.

New oil and gas bearing region in the eastern Kuban. Neftegaz.
geol. i geofiz. no.6:35-39 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

l. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanyy institut, Moskva.

MARTYNOV, O.V.; USTYUZHANIN, V.N.; NECHAYEV, L.S.; GORLOV, S.M.

Smelting and continuous pouring of steel 20 in ingots with a
cross section of 280x320 mm. Metallurg 8 no.12:13-15 D '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Novotul'skiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

GLADYSHEV, N.G.; OYKS, G.N.; DRUZHININ, V.P.; FETORCHUK, Ye.V.;
GORIOV, S.M.

Mechanism of the formation of internal hot cracks in a continuous
rectangular ingot. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.5:40-44
'65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Novotul'skiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

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107000

24532
S/147/61/000/002/011/015
E081/E135

AUTHOR: Gorlov, V.B.

TITLE: Analytical method of determining the stress concentration coefficient in components of complex geometrical form

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, 1961, No.2, pp. 115-124

TEXT: Knowledge of the stress concentration coefficient is very important in strength calculations, and facilitates the accurate evaluation of permitted working stresses in designing equipment. Experimental methods have been used for determining the coefficient, but they require special apparatus and cannot always be applied. The paper describes an analytical method for determining the coefficient in a singly connected region S corresponding with the body under investigation. The contour L of the region S has an arbitrarily complex shape without angular points. External forces such as concentrated or distributed loads are applied to the contour L . The method is based on that of N.I. Muskhelishvili (Ref. 1: Some Basic Problems of the Mathematical Card 1/2

24532

X

Analytical method of determining... S/147/61/000/002/011/015
E081/E135

Theory of Elasticity, Izd. AN SSSR, 1954), and involves the conformal transformation of the region. The method is recapitulated and, for finding the conformal representation function, an experimental-analytical procedure is described which is based on an electro-hydrodynamic analogue (Ref. 9: A.G. Ugodchikov, Ukr. Matem. Zhurnal, V VII, No. 2, 1955). The method is applied to finding the stress concentration at the conjunction of a blade and disc in a turbine, the joint being of the "swallow tail" type. This system is analysed in detail, the representation function is determined and the formulae required for the solution of the problem are derived. There are 1 figure and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra 203, Moskovskiy aviationsionnyy institut
(Department 203, Moscow Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 19, 1960

Card 2/2

Author: Emelyanov, V. N.
Ref ID: AP100504

AUTHOR: Gorlov, V. B.

TITLE: Some results of experimental investigations of "dovetail" connections

SERIAL: 1982, Arktika, Moscow, pp. 1-10

ABSTRACT: Abstract stress concentration factors for dovetail connections
using optical apparatus

ABSTRACT: The maximum stresses in the holding sections of the dovetail connections (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) were studied by photoelastic methods on an optical apparatus PPP-4, changing the dovetail parameters over the ranges: $\alpha = 70-14.5^\circ$; $n = 18.88$ mm; $r_1 = 7-2.5$ mm. It was found that the minimum values of maximum stress were obtained in the range of $\alpha = 52-58^\circ$ and were lowest for $\alpha = 53^\circ$, regardless of n . Only a large change of r_1 (by $\approx 64\%$ from $r_1 = 7$) gave a significant increase in maximum stress ($\approx 33\%$) showing that the r_1 dimension is not too critical. Dropping α below 16° sharply increased the maximum stress. The stress concentration coefficient K_{con} decreased as n increased, K_{con} for $n = 32$ is the same as

Cont 1/3

100-1061

ADMIS. NO.: AP500554.

1. (cont'd) where the dotted line is to be
crossed. (orig. art., b&w)

ASSOCIATION: none

PERIOD: 1 month

END DATE:

SUBJ. GRADE: DOL

STAFF: J.W.

Cont. 2/3

L-15421-45

ACCESSION NR: AP5005544

16 kg/cm²

450

400

350

300

250

200

150

100

50

0

25

20

15

10

5

0

25

20

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ACC NR: AT7002118

(N) .

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0330/0334

AUTHOR: Gorlov, V. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: An investigation of stresses in the key end of a compressor blade

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po polyarizatsionno-opticheskому методу исследования напряжений. 5th, Leningrad, 1964. Poliarizatsionno-opticheskiy metod issledovaniya napryazheniy (Polarizing-optical method of investigating stresses); trudy konferentsii. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1966, 330-334

TOPIC TAGS: compressor, compressor blade, contact stress, stress analysis

ABSTRACT: The paper contains the results of an investigation of stresses in compressor rotors and blades. Specifically, the stresses in "dove-tail" joints (two-dimensional problem) and the key end of a compressor blade with a considerable natural twist (three-dimensional problem) were evaluated. A model of the rotor was constructed using a special alloy. The stresses between the blade slots on the rotor were measured using an optical polarization method. All slots in the rotor were uniformly loaded. The technique of strain "freezing" was applied by placing the rotor into a thermostatically controlled chamber. The angular speed was maintained at 700 ± 10 rpm during the "freezing" process. A grid was applied to the blade at the beginning

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7002118

of the experiment. The distortion of the grid pattern after the test was used to measure the strain. The effects of rotor and joint geometries on the stress distribution were measured and plotted. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 13,11/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun66/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

GORLOV, V.F.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Tube stills with a fluidized bed of powder fuel. Nefteper. i
neftekhim. no. 11:42-46 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

GORLOV, V.F.; SKOBIC, A.J.

Change in the properties of powdered coke on combustion in a
fluidized bed. Trudy MINKHiGP no.44:258-267 '63.

(MIRA 18:5)

GORLOV, V.F.; SKOBL0, A.I.

Properties of a fluidized bed of coke in combustion. Khim.
i tekhn. topl. i masel 8 no.9:11-16 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy
promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

SOV/169-59-3-2220

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 3, p 23 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gorlov, V.I.

TITLE: The Seismic Motions in the Territories of Karelia, the Kola Peninsula, and Finland

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. rabot stud. Petrozavodskogo un-ta, 1956, Nr 3,
pp 171 - 180

ABSTRACT: The author reviews the information on all the earthquakes recorded in the region of the Baltic shield. It is affirmed that the seismism of the Karelian territory, which has been relatively little studied, has the same nature as that of the Finnish territories, where earthquakes have been recorded since the seventeenth century. In distinction from earthquakes in other countries, whose intensities fade with increasing distances from a point of maximum intensity, the earthquakes in the region of the Baltic shield have the same force over a large area, which complicates the determination of their epicenters.

Card 1/2 The majority of Karelian earthquakes gravitates towards the

SOV/169-59-3-2220

The Seismic Motions in the Territories of Karelia, the Kola Peninsula, and Finland

region of the Kola peninsula. The author assumes that a process of slow upheaval of the central part of the Baltic shield causes the seismic activity. This process is accompanied by the origination of new dislocations and the regeneration of early disjunctive dislocations. The majority of investigators connect these motions of the continental masses with the isostasy. Besides tectonic earthquakes, karst-type earthquakes may be found in the Baltic region.

I.F.L.

Card 2/2

GORLOV, V.I., Inzh.

Method for regulating single-pipe heat networks. Teploenergetika
11 no.2:75-78 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva.

GORLOV, V. N.

Boundaries of the Syzran'-Oktyabr'sk industrial center. Vest.
Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 17 no. 5:63-64 S-0 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Kuykyshev Province--Economic zoning)

GORLOV, V.N.; SUSHKIN, Yu.G.; TROFIMOVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Practical significance of studying the economic geography of
industrial centers; based on the example of the Syzran'-Oktyabr'sk
industrial center. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 18 no.1:9-14
Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra ekonomicheskoy geografii SSSR Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Kuybyshev Province—Economic geography)

L 44682-65 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2

ACC NR: AP6005399

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0154/0154

AUTHOR: Gorlov, V. P.

5/3

ORG: none

TITLE: Acceleration detector. Class 42, No. 150712

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 154

TOPIC TAGS: accelerometer, acceleration measurement

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an inertial type acceleration detector with a wire transducer. To increase the accuracy of measurements, the sensing element is in the form of a torus and is suspended by the center core. The core also serves to fasten the detector to the investigated object. To insure initial tightness of the transducer wire, the inertial mass is suspended by an elastic diaphragm and by the wire transducer. One end of the transducer is fastened to the inertial mass and the other to the detector core. To eliminate the effect of lateral and torsional accelerations on the detector signal, the sensing element and the inertial mass are axially symmetric.

SUB CODE: 17, 09, 14/ SUBM DATE: 11Aug61

Card 1/1 hs

KUZYATOV, P.P.; MATROSOV, A.S., "KOMSOMOL".

Work produced with the GOMZ company in Leningrad, U.S.S.R.
Urgent! 40 No. 568-59 My 165. (MILITIA 1966)

GORLOV, V.V.

Inspection of the perpendicularity of edges and fins of hydraulic pump
blades. Avt. prom. no.2:30 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.
(Pumping machinery—Testing)

NAYERMAN, M.S.; GORLOV, V.V.

Active control of honing operations. Stan.i instr. 33 no.7:21-22
J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Grinding and polishing) (Automatic control)

GORLOV, V.V.; SAUSKIN, I.G. [Saushkin, Yu.G.]; TROFIMOVSKAIA, E.A.
[Trofimovskaya Ye.A.]

Practical importance of the economic and geographical study of
an industrial complex (by exemplification of the Sizran-Oktiabrsk
Industrial Complex). *Analale geol geogr* 17 no.4:126-132 O-D '63.

(Sokolov, V.N.)

SOKOLOV, V.N.; GORLOV, V.V.

Raising the productive capacity of liqueur and vodka plants. Smert.
prom. 23 no. 5:22-24 '57.
(MLR 10:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zavod po mehanicheskoi i sredstvam spivay pronysh-
lennosti (for Sokolov). 2. NII po trudu pri Moskovskom likero-vodech-
nom zavode (for Gorlov).

(Bottle washing) (Bottling machinery)

SOKOLOV, V.N.; GORLOV, V.V.

Ways of increasing the productivity of labor in liqueur and
vodka plants. Spirit.prom. 23 no.8:33-36 '57. (MIRA 11;1)
(Liquor industry--Production standards)

CORLOV, V.V.

Airtight electric contact transducers. Avt.prom. 29 no.10:
37-39 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.

Gorlov, V. V.

AUTHOR: Gorlov, V.V.

117-3-2/28

TITLE: Automatic Checking Device for the Height of Thin-Walled Bushings
(Avtomat dlya kontrolya vysoty tonkostennykh vkladyshey)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', # 3, 1958, p 5-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An electric, push button controlled, automatic device for checking the height of thin-walled bushings is shown in illustration, Fig. 1. It also sorts the good pieces from the rejects at a rate of 15,000 per shift. Its electrical connections diagram also makes it applicable for automatic resetting in the manufacturing of the bushings.

This device was designed by the author at the Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev, and is in practical use at the Moscow Autoaggregate Plant (Moskovskiy avtoaggregatnyy zavod). The article contains detailed descriptions of design and operation.

There are two mechanical and one electrical schematic drawings, as well as 2 other drawings.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

PANIN, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; OOLOV, Yu.P., inzh.

Vibro-formation of gas diatomaceous and gas vulcanite products
from hard masses. Stroi.mat. 9 no.12:12-16 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

VOROB'YEV, Vasiliy Aleksandrovich, zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki
RSFSR prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye:
MIKUL'SKIY, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; GORLOV, Yu.P.,
st. prepod.; MARTYNOV, A.P., red.; GARINA, T.D., tekhn.red.

[Laboratory manual for the general course on building
materials] Laboratornyi praktikum po obshchemu kursu stro-
itel'nykh materialov. Moskva, Vysshiaia shkola, 1964. 297 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

BARBARINA, T.M.; BUBYR', N.F.; BUTT, L.M.; VEL'GOVSKIY, V.N.;
GORLOV, Yu.P.; GRIBANOVSKIY, V.G.; DROZLOV, I.Ya.;
YEREMIN, I.A.; ZEZIN, V.G.; KEVESH, P.D.; KOCHAROV, E.P.;
KOSYREVA, Z.S.; LEVIN, S.N.; MAKHNOVICH, A.T.; MERZLYAK,
A.N.; RODOV, E.S.; ROZHNOV, A.I.; SEREBRYANSKAYA, B.I.;
SUKHAREV, M.F.; USTENKO, A.A.; KHOMENKO, Z.S.; SHMIDT,
L.M.; ETIN, A.O.; YAKHONTOVA, N.Ye.; KITAYISEV, Vladimir
Andreyevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SKRAMTAYEV,
B.G., glav. red.; TROKHIMOVSKAYA, I.P., zam. glav. red.;
KRAVCHENKO, I.V., red.; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., red.;
KRZHEMINSKIY, S.A., red.; ROKHVARGER, Ye.L., red.; BALAT'YEV, P.K.
red.

[Manual on the manufacture of heat insulating and acous-
tical materials] Spravochnik po proizvodstvu teploizo-
liatsionnykh i akusticheskikh materialov. Moskva, Stroi-
izdat, 1964. 524 p. (MIRA 18:1)

TAUBMAN, A.B., doktor khimich. nauk, prof.; YANOVA, L.P., kand. khimich. nauk; GORLOVA, G.I., inzh.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; PAVLOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Studying the effect of ionizing radiation on films made from carboxylate latex. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. leg. prom. no.3:12-16 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Taubman, Yanova). 2. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti (for Gorlova, Monastyrskaya, Pavlov). Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennoy kozhi i plenochnykh materialov Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber, Synthetic) (Ionization)

GORLOVA, G.I.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S.; TAUBMAN, A.B.; YANOVA, L.P.

Filled films made from carboxylate latex. Kauch. i rez. 23
no. 4-7-9 Ap'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.

GORLOVA, G.I.

Conference of public bureaus of economic analysis. Vest.
sviazi 24 no.8-26 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-finansovogo otdela Krymskogo oblastnogo
upravleniya svyazi.

HORLOVA, I.P.

SOV/21-59-10-13/26

18(3)

AUTHOR: Bunin, K.P., Corresponding Member of the AS UkrSSR,
I.P. Horlova and S.A. Fedorova

TITLE: The Kinetics of the Second Stage of Graphitization
of Cast Iron in Repeated Annealing

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademiyi nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR, 1959, Nr 10,
pp 1106-1109 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author conducted experiments using the data of
experiments carried out by Reder and Wilson [Ref 1],
in order to compare the speeds of the second stage of
cast iron graphitization in the first and repeated an-
nealing, as well as the contradictory data obtained in
this respect by G.F. Tikhonov [Ref 2]. The result of
this study is that the eutectoid transformation of aus-
tenite into graphite and ferrite is accelerated in repea-
ted annealing (which confirms the data of Reder and
Wilson). This acceleration may be explained by the for-

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SOV/21-59-10-13/26

The Kinetics of the Second Stage of Graphitization of Cast Iron
in Repeated Annealing

mation of numerous pores in the matrix on the dissolution of graphite and on austenitizing during the repeated heating of cast iron up to a temperature of 950°C. There is much data, showing that the kinetics of graphitization is not controlled by the diffusion of carbon but by the processes of evacuation of matrix atoms. Therefore, in a porous matrix which is notable for an increased concentration of vacuums, and, consequently, for a higher self-diffusion rate, the increase in graphite will be speeded up. The acceleration of graphitization in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth annealing is defined in the paper of Reder and Wilson and may be connected with the additional formation of vacuums which appear in a cyclic processing of alloys containing graphite. From the data of Reder and Wilson and from that of the authors, it may be concluded that the lines of the diagram of

Card 2/3

SOV/21-59-10-13/26

The Kinetics of the Second Stage of Graphitization of Cast Iron
in Repeated Annealing

isothermal transformation of austenite in cast irons
Ref 13,14 will change depending on the initial
state of the samples. There is 1 graph, and 14 re-
ferences, 8 of which are Soviet, 3 English, 2 French
and 1 unidentified.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut chornoyi metalurhiyi AN URSR (Institute of
Ferrous Metallurgy of the AS UkrSSR).

SUBMITTED: April, 1, 1959

✓

Card 3/3

Gorlova, I.R.

1960/1961/1962/1963
Kiev/Ukrainian SSR

AUTHORS: Bunin, K.P., Corresponding Member of the AS UkrSSR, Herieva, I.P.,
Fedorova, S.O.

TITLE: Kinetics of Eutectoid Transformation of Austenite in Gray Laminated-
Graphite Cast Irons

PERIODICAL: Dopovid Akademii nauk Ukrayins'koyi Radyans'koyi Sotsialistychnoyi
Respubliky, 1960, No. 2, pp. 188 - 191

TEXT: This is a contribution to the study of the kinetics of isothermal
decomposition of austenite into graphite and ferrite, differing as to the content
of silicon. The authors established the beginning of eutectoid graphite, ferrite
and carbide formation from eutectoid austenite, the lines of the end of eutectoid
transformation and the lines of the end of eutectoid carbide graphitization. Sub-
jected to the experimental study were three cast iron grades of the following
chemical compositions: C Si Mn S P

1)	2.9%	1.30%	0.12%	0.009%	0.12%
2)	2.94%	2.73%	0.10%	traces	traces
3)	2.92%	4.00%	0.09%	traces	0.1%

Card 1/4

S/021/60/000/002/003/010
A158/A029

Kinetics of Eutectoid Transformation of Austenite in Gray Laminated Graphite Cast Irons

The two first cast iron grades were molten from "Armko"-iron, electrode graphite and silicon metal in a 40-kg induction furnace. Samples 60 mm in diameter and 150 mm long were cast into preheated sand molds. The third cast iron grade was molten in a high-frequency MBП-3M (MVP-3M) furnace and was crystallized in chromomagnesium crucibles in the form of samples 55 mm long and 30 mm in diameter. Cast samples were cut into 8 - 10 mm thick disks which were subsequently used for the preparation of 8 x 8 x 8 mm samples. Thermal treatment was done in two furnaces: one for austenization, the other for isothermal soaking in an overcooled state. Temperatures and times of austenization were different: 1 - 880°C and 1½ h for cast iron No. 1; 2 - 930°C and 1½ h for cast iron No. 2 and 980°C and ½ h for cast iron No. 3. After soaking the samples were cooled (at a rate of 0.5°C per min) to the upper boundary of the interval of the stable eutectoid equibalance (760°C for the first cast iron, 820°C for the second and 900°C for the third). Then the samples were transferred into a thermostat furnace, cooled therin to a temperature below the above mentioned upper boundary, seasoned for a while and hardened in water. In the case of low-stability austenite

Card 2/4

S/021/60/000/002/003/010
A158/A029

Kinetics of Eutectoid Transformation of Austenite in Gray Laminated Graphite Cast Irons

nite temperatures the samples were first cooled in molten salts (22.5% of NaCl + 77.5% of CaCl₂). The results of the experiments are shown graphically in graphs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (respectively for the first, second and third cast iron grade). Lines 6B (BV) show the beginning of the formation of graphite, lines A0 (DO) the beginning of the separation of the eutectoid ferrite and lines EM (EM) the beginning of the formation of the eutectoid iron carbide. Lines IMP (IMP) characterize the time required for the completion of the eutectoid decomposition of austenite. Lines MH (MN) indicate the time required for the completion of the graphitization of the eutectoid iron carbide. The results have shown that an increase in the content of silicon sharply raises the speed of decomposition of austenite into ferrite and graphite, the formation of iron carbide and the graphitization of the eutectoid iron carbide. This great influence of the content of silicon is explained by a speed-up of the growth of graphite and a widening of the front of its formation, caused by an increase in the content of graphite, accompanying an increased concentration of silicon. Consequently, the speed of formation of graphite in gray cast irons at subcritical temperatures is controlled

Card 3/4

S/021/60/000/002/003/010
A158/A029

Kinetics of Eutectoid Transformation of Austenite in Gray Laminated Graphite Cast Irons

rather by the processes of separation of atoms of the matrix away from the front of the formation of graphite, than by the diffusion of carbon. This conclusion is in agreement with the findings achieved by J. Romey, R. Lafont and L. Abel (Ref. 9), and by P. Laurent and M. Fonderie (Ref. 10). There are 3 figures and 12 references: 7 Soviet, 1 Polish and 4 English.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut chornoyi metalurgiyi (Institut of Ferrous Metallurgy) of the AS UkrSSR

PRESENTED: June 22, 1959

Card 4/4

BUNIN, K.P.; GORLOVA, I.P.; FEDOROVA, S.A.

Investigating the kinetics of eutectoid transformations in cast
iron. Mt.proizv. no.7:18-20 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7*)
(Cast iron--Metallography)

GORLOVA, K.I.

27097. GORLOVA, K.I., KORENEVSKIY, V.E.-Metallicheskoye krepleniye lab na shakhtekh Karagandy.
Mekhanizatsiya trudoyemkikh i tyazhelykh rabot, 1940, No. 8, s. 19-22

So: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1940

SAKHAROV, M.I., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; SHCHERBATSAYA, V.A., dotsent;
LARIONOVA, Ye.M.; GORLOVA, M.A.

Influence of glycocol on the survival of erythrocytes in preserved
blood and in an erythrocytic suspension as revealed by experimental
and clinical material). Probl. gemat. i perel. kroví 5 no.3:43-52
(MIKA 14:5)
Mr '60.

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii i meditsinskoy radiologii
Sverdlovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i Sverdlovskoy
stanitsi perelivaniya krovi.
(BIOCHEM.) (ERYTHROCYTES)
(BLOOD-COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)

IVANOV-DYATLOV, Ivan Gavrilovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; AGEYEV,
Dmitriy Nikolayevich; ZVEREV, Sergey Aleksandrovich;
KONOVALOV, Stepan Vasil'yevich; KURASOVA, Galina Panteleymonovna;
POCHTOVIK, Gennadiy Yakovlevich; RADKEVICH, Boris Leonardovich;
SHCHEKANENKO, Rostislav Arkad'yevich; GORLOVA, N.B., red.;
BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Using claydite concrete in road and bridge construction] Pri-
menenie keramzitobetona v dorozhno-mostovom stroitel'stve. [By]
I.G.Ivanov-Diatlov i dr. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 271 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Lightweight concrete) (Bridges, Concrete)
(Pavements, Concrete)

KLYACHKO, Yu.A., prof.; GORLOVA, O.M.

Present-day state of the analysis of gases in metals. Zhur.
VKHO 9 no. 2:205-214 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ADEL'SON, S.V.; MASAGUTOV, R.M.; GORLOVA, P.N.

Study on the hydrodynamics of a regenerator in catalytic
cracking. Trudy BashNII NP no.1:120-135 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Catalysts)

3(0)

AUTHORS: Gorlova, R. N., Sukachev, V. N.,
Academician, Chizhikov, N. V. SOV/2o-123-5-44/50

TITLE: New Data on the Flora of the Neopleistocene (Novyye dannyye k
flore neopleystotsena)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 5,
pp 929 - 932 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1956, N. V. Chizhikov discovered interglacial deposits on
the ~~Ne~~ River not far from the village of Levina Gora (Rostov
Yershavskiy district). Strata form 5 horizons are seen on
the left bank of the river, which strongly undercut the
bank. The interglacial lenses form the fourth horizon and
are up to 4 m thick. They overlie sand containing numerous
pebbles and are overlain by fluvioglacial sediments (4-5 m).
The lenses consist of 2 beds (from the top): 1) Well cemented,
blue-gray clay, and 2) underneath sapropelic peat. The authors
reconstruct the formation of the strata seen here in the
following manner: Lacustrine-like waters existed in a de-
pression of sandy, fluvioglacial sediments of the so-called
Moskovskiy glacier; sapropel was deposited in this depression

Card 1/3

New Data on the Flora of the Neopleistocene

SOV/20-123-5-44/50

for a rather long period. As a consequence of the filling up of the lake by reeds and rushes, it gradually became a hypnum swamp. In the course of its drying up, the swamp became overgrown with woody plants. Later this vegetation disappeared, and the region was eroded by streams from the next, still distant glacier (the so-called Valdayskiy, Ref 4, or Kalininskiy, Ref 1) and covered by clayey sediments. When the glacier moved nearer to this region, the streams began to deposit fluvioglacial sediments, which were then covered by the moraines of the glacier. Through the combined effects of these waters, the glacier, and the later landslides, the sapropel and peat sediments were considerably deformed, and here and there mixed with clay and pebbles. In addition to the pollen and spore material (Figs 1,2), which made the above reconstruction possible, pine cones (*Picea excelsa* Link.) were found in the upper part of these sediments (Figs 3,4). After a detailed description of the succession of plants, especially tree species, the authors conclude that at the time of the Riss-Würm interglacial period (often called Mikulinskoje time in the USSR, Ref 1), not only a morphological separation existed between the European pines (*Picea excelsa*) and the

Card 2/3

New Data on the Flora of the Neopleistocene

SOV/2o-123-5-44/50

Siberian pines (*Picea obovata* Ldb.), but also geographical and ecological differences. Their method of migration was basically different at this time. The recent overlapping of their areas of distribution is a relatively young event. On the basis of the discovery of dwarf birch remains (*Betula nana*) and their earlier discovery together with *Brusenia schreberi* Gmel., which prefers warm climates, the authors caution against hasty conclusions from such mutual occurrences. The distribution and mixing by glaciers and glacial waters could have been very strong. There are 4 figures and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut lesa Akademii nauk SSSR (Forestry Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 8, 1958

Card 3/3

3(5), 17(4)

SOV/20-125-2-44/64

AUTHORS: Sukachev, V. N., Academician, Gorlova, R. N., Nedoseyeva, A.K.,
Metel'tseva, Ye. P.

TITLE: On the Vegetation of the Periglacial Regions of the Central
Russian Plain (O rastitel'nosti periglyatsial'nykh zon tsen-
tral'noy chasti Russkoy ravniny)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 2, pp 393-396
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Russkaya (Russian) Plain is generally supposed to have
been covered with ice crusts of various size several times
during the Pleistocene. Each of these glaciations probably
was divided into periglacial regions of different width,
which were unequally located in addition. Scientists hold
different views concerning these regions. In the aforesaid
region no remains of tundra flora have been found yet in
anthropogenetic deposits, apart from *Betula nana* L, which
even now is being found here and there within this region.
But remains of typical tundra plants were found in various
places of the Baltic countries and west Siberia. The more
interesting is the finding of tundra plant remains (in addition
to some others) in the above-mentioned sediments in the

Card 1/4

SOV/20-125-2-44/64

On the Vegetation of the Periglacial Regions of the Central Russian Plain

surroundings of Moscow (9-10 km westward in the wall of a gravel pit between the town of Rublevo and the village of Myakinino). The local peat deposit now is almost completely exploited. 3-4 years ago, there were found unspecified bones of a mammoth or *Trogontherium* here. On the basis of own observations, publications (Refs 1, 2) and data furnished by A. I. Moskvitin and V. V. Popov the authors reconstructed the geological structure of the region mentioned. The flood area and three terraces of the Moskva River above the former are distinctly marked. The formation of the third terrace, in the sediments of which (lower part) the known Troitskoye interglacial deposit is located, must be assigned to the Kalininskoye glaciation. This terrace was washed out in the interstadial of the latter. Their sediments are characterized by fossil phenomena of freezing (Fig 1), (Refs 4-6). Plant remains were found primarily in the first terrace. Table 1 gives some spore-pollen analyses. Many leaflets of *Salix herbacea* L. and *S. polaris* Whlbg (Fig 3), a scale of *Betula cf. tortuosa* Ldb., "pod flaps" of *Draba cf. incana* L. and *Alyssum* sp. were found on the base of the sediments of the first terrace. The pollen remains (Table 1) are in no pro-

Card 2/4

SOV/20-125-2-44/64

On the Vegetation of the Periglacial Regions of the Central Russian Plain

portion to that of the macroscopic plant remains mentioned, which may be explained only by redeposition due to water. It may be concluded therefrom that there was no coherent cover of grass or dwarf bushes, not to speak of a considerable peat layer. There was no Sphagnum shell. Considerable dryness in higher places did not permit the formation of freezing phenomena. Soil was lacking almost completely. Ephedra, Chenopodiaceae and Artemisia were found there. Woods were scarcely spread, in which firs ("lower fir region") predominated, i.e. not *Picea excelsa*, but *P. obovata* (cones were found, Fig 2), plenty of pines (*Pinus*) and birches (*Betula*). Alders were scarcely distributed (probably *Alnus fruticosa* D.C. or *A. viridis* L.). There was a cold climate. The aforesaid flora (firs) rapidly disappeared. The woods then consisted of pines and birches. Ferns (*Asplenieae* and *Aspidieae*) were subsequently widespread. The spore-pollen spectrum is a typical feature of the early Holocene (boreal period). The authors could not explain the causes of simultaneous occurrence of hygrophytic firs and xerophytic Chenopodiaceae, Artemisia and Ephedra, of xerophytic pines and birches, in addition to hygrophytic ferns, in the early Holocene. *Picea excelsa*

Card 3/4

SOV/20-125-2-44/64

On the Vegetation of the Periglacial Regions of the Central Russian Plain

occurs there after the disappearance of *P. obovata* (Ref 21).
There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 21 references, 17 of
which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut lesa Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Forestry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 13, 1958

Card 4/4

GORLOVA, R.N.

Present and past distribution of *Najas tenuissima* A.Br. Biul.
MQIP. Otd. biol. 65 no. 6:60-64 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(NAIAD (BOTANY)) (PHYTogeography)

GORLOVA, R.N.; METEL'TSEVA, Ye.P.; NEDOSEYEVA, A.K.; SUKACHEV, V.N.

Interglacial sediments with fossil flora found near Tutayev
on the Volga River. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 67 no.1:59-82 Ja-F
'62. (MIRA 15:3)
(TUTAYEV REGION--PALEOBOTANY, STRATIGRAPHIC)

SUKACHEV, V.N.; GORLOVA, R.H.; METEL'ISEVA, Ye.P.; NEBOSEYEV, A.R.;
CHIZHIKOV, N.V. [deceased]

New data on the interglacial flora in the central part of the
Russian Plain. Biol. MOIP. Ctd. biol. 70 no. 1855-84. Ju-F '65.

(MIRA 16:6)

GORLOVA, T.M.; MORUNOVA, Z.S.; VYGODSKAYA-BKLEN'KAYA, S.L.

Rapid method for determining moisture. Apt.delo 7 no.1:35-38 Ja-P '58.
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz eksperimental'noy laboratorii Galenovo-farmatsevticheskoy
fabriki Moskovskogo gorodskogo aptechnogo upravleniya.
(DRUGS—ADULTERATION AND ANALYSIS)
(MOISTURE--MEASUREMENT)

GORLOVETSKIY, A.M.

Replacement of the waterproofing material on bridges.
Put' i put.khoz. no.10:11 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika distantsii, stantsiya Obluch'ye,
Dal'nevostochnoy dorogi.
(Railroad bridges--Maintenance and repair)

GORLOVETS KIY, A.M.

Track maintenance and repair in tunnels. Put' i put. khoz. 7
no.10:6-7 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. GOLOVASTOKY, T.
 2. USGR (600)
 4. Radio - Stations
 7. Members of the All-Union Volunteer Society for Assistance to the Army, Aviation and Navy are building a radio broadcasting station. Radio No. 1, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

Gorlovich, V.

112-2-2965

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 2, p. 60 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shukalo, A., Gorlovich, V.

TITLE: The construction of the Shil'skaya Hydro-electric Power Station
(Stroitel'stvo Shil'skoy sel'skoy gidroelektrostantsii)

PERIODICAL: Sel'skiy Stroitel', 1956, Nr 4, pp. 3-4

ABSTRACT: The Shil'skaya hydro-electric power station on the Velikaya River
(Velikolukskaya Oblast') has a capacity of 1360 kw. The hydro unit
consists of a 10.3 m high spillway dam, a 9.3 m high earth dam, and a
river-bed hydro-electric power station structure. The foundation
of the dam is of dolomite. The spillway dam is of prefabricated
reinforced concrete blocks of cellular construction [Amburseen type],
the cells measuring 3 x 4 and 4x5 m and filled with sand and gravel. The
blocks are fabricated in the area and put in place by mobile crane.
The dam is equipped with a 24 m long, hydraulically operated sector
gate. The hydroelectric power station structure is built with an
undersluice to permit drainage of the spring flood waters. The above-
water part of the structure is of brick. Construction involved
93,000 cu m of excavation work, 7,123 cu m of concrete and reinforced

Card 1/2

112-2-2965

The construction of the Shil'skaya Hydroelectric Power Station. (Cont.)

concrete work, and 6,000 cu m of rock excavation. Data are given
on how work was organized, on the cost of construction and the cost
of the hydroelectric power station. Ye. I. D.

Card 2/2

GAYEVOY, Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich; SINITSIN, Konstantin Dmitriyevich;
ASLANOV, V.G., rezensent; GORLOVYI, S.V., rezensent;
TSIPERSON, A.L., red.

[Technology of leather and fur raw materials] Tekhnologija
kozhevennogo i mekhevogo syr'ia. Moskva, Pishche-
vaja promyshlennost', 1964. 459 p. (MIRA 18:3)

GORLOVOY, D.V.; ETKIN, Ya.S.

Improve the utilization of hides and skins and the quality
of leather. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no. 11:11-14 N '65
(MIRA 19:I)

AUTHORS:

Gorlovoy, G.D., Kardash, Ye.G.

89-4-4-15/28

TITLE:

A Charging Device With an Atomic Battery (Zaryadnoye ustroystvo
s atomnoy batareyey)

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, Vol. 4, Nr 4, pp. 382-383 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It is one of the greatest disadvantages of the pocket dosimeter DK -0.2 that the charging device is fed by a battery which must be exchanged rather often.

An atomic battery is now substituted for the battery of this charging device. A large-surface β -radiator (Sr^{90} and Tl^{204}) is surrounded by an insulator (of $15\ \mu$ thickness). As a collector, in which slowing-down of the β -particles takes place, magnesium is used, the thickness of which corresponds approximately to the range of the β -particles in this material (with Mg and Sr^{90} , 4 mm). In order to reduce the intensity of X-ray radiation caused by slowing down, the entire battery is surrounded by a lead encasement of 3 mm thickness. The characteristics of the battery are: 300 V, $\sim 10^{-10}$ A. Its capacity is ~ 100 nF. There are 3 figures.

Card 1/2

A Charging Device With an Atomic Battery

89-4-4-15/28

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1957

1. Radiation meters--Equipment
2. Batteries--Performance
3. Atomic batteries--Design
4. Atomic batteries--Materials
5. Atomic batteries--Performance

Card 2/2

S/032/61/027/001/031/037
B017/B054

AUTHOR: Gorlovoy, G. D.

TITLE: Ionization Indicator for Methane by Means of Tritium Radiators

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1961, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 108-111

TEXT: To determine the gas content of air, the author developed a method on the basis of tritium radiation. The advantages in the use of tritium- β -radiation for determining the gas content of air are as follows: long half-life of tritium (12.4 years), high specific activity of radiation, maximum energy of β -particles of tritium, undangerous application of tritium as indicator, higher specific activity and lower permeability of β -particles in air. The latter two properties permit the production of a strong ionization current in a small volume with high precision. To investigate the parameters of the device, the author used a polystyrene chamber with moving electrodes. The tritium disk was attached to one of the electrodes. The ionization current was measured by the very sensitive galvanometer M-95 (M-95). The optimum electrode gap lies between 2.5 and

Card 1/2

Ionization Indicator for Methane by Means
of Tritium Radiators

S/032/61/027/001/031/037
B017/B054

3.5 mm. Fig. 1 shows the volt-ampere characteristic of the chamber filled with air or methane. Fig. 2 shows the change of the ionization current in the chamber as a function of the methane content in air. It may be used as a calibration curve and has a linear character. With a change of the methane content in air by 1%, the ionization current changes by 10^{-9} a. Maximum error of methane determination is 3%. With a change in temperature from 20 to 40°C , the relative error rises by 1.0-1.5%. Signal instruments for determining methane, heavy hydrocarbons, sulfur dioxide, and other gases can also be designed on the principle described. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 1 Soviet, 1 US, 2 French, and 1 Swiss.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Gosgortekhnadzora RSFSR
(Central Laboratory Gosgortekhnadzor RSFSR)

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AM6012448

Monograph

UR

Gorlovoy, Gennadiy Dmitriyevich; Stepanenko, Vladimir Anan'yevich

Tritium radiators (Tritiyevyye izluchateli). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965. 115 p. illus., biblio. 1850 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: atomic battery, flow regulator, radiation source, tritium, ionized gas, gas analysis, gas flow

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book is intended for chemists, metallurgists, miners, and specialists in the field of radioelectronics who are interested in problems of industrial application of radioisotope instruments and radiation sources. The book deals with methods of manufacturing of solid tritium radiators and their use for process control. The use of these sources for ionized gas analysis, gas-flow gages, and fire alarms is described. The possibility of making batteries with a tritium source is discussed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Part I. The Technology of Producing Tritium Radiators on Tritium and Zirconium Bases -- 3

Ch. 1. Tritium targets and their basic characteristics -- 3

Ch. 2. Technology of target production -- 16

Card 1/2

ACC NR: "AM6012448

Ch. 3. Saturation of targets with tritium (deuterium) — 42

Bibliography — 60

Part II. Application of Tritium Radiators — 62

Ch. 1. Ionized gas analysis -- 62

Ch. 2. Fire alarm signals and flow rate, velocity, and direction of gas flow gages — 84

Ch. 3. Atomic batteries — 102

Bibliography — 114

SUB CODE:071310/SUBM DATE: 14Oct65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

TSE SARS KAYA, Tserkaya

TSESARSKAYA, S. I; MONOSZON, S. M; SHEYNMAN, Ye. A; YAKHNIS, B. L; GOLIKHEBERG,
A. I; GORLOVSKAYA, Ye. P; KLEBANOVA, M. A.

Role of roentgenological method in examination of children
for B.C.G. vaccination. Probl. tuberk., Moskva no. 4:31-36
July-Aug. 1950. (CIML 20:1)

1. (Candidate Medical Sciences S. I. Tsarkaya -- Odessa Tuberculosis Institute; S. M. Monoszon and E. A. Sheyman -- Lenigrad Tuberculosis Institute; Prof. B. L. Yakhnis and Candidate Medical Sciences A. Ya. Gol'berg -- Khar'kov Tuberculosis Institute; E. P. Gorlovskaya -- Kiev Tuberculosis Institute.

GORLOVSKIY, B.L.

Building on slag and cinder fills. Osn., fund. i mekh. grun.
no.4:25-26 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Voronezh Province--Foundations) (Slag)

6/4/1961, B.L. (Figs): KREMLIN, M.I. July 1.

Character of the deformations of structures of the heat and electric power plant in Saratov in connection with its flooding. Gen., fund. I mech. grun. 6 no.5:15-17 '61.

(USSR) (7412)

GORLOVSKIY, B.L., inzh.; SHEKHTMAN, L.M., inzh.

Causes of the flooding of the galleries of thermal electric
power plants. Elek. sta. 35 no. 4:36-40 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3759

Kozulin, N.A., and I.A. Gorlovskiy

Oborudovaniye zavodov lakokrasochnoy promyshlennosti (Equipment of Plants in the Paint Industry) Leningrad, Goskhimizdat, 1959. 477 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V.M. Kirillov; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Fomkina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians of the paint, varnish and lacquer industry. It may also serve as a textbook for students of chemical and technical schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The book reviews plant machinery and equipment used in the paint, varnish and lacquer industry and indicates operating conditions and designs of equipment for the mechanization and improvement of production processes. The equipment used in production of pigments, which consists of different types of settlers, condensers, sorters, filters, centrifuges, drying apparatus and separators, is described and illustrated in detail in part I. Part II presents descriptions, designs and operating conditions of equipment used in

Card 1/8

Equipment of Plants (Cont.)

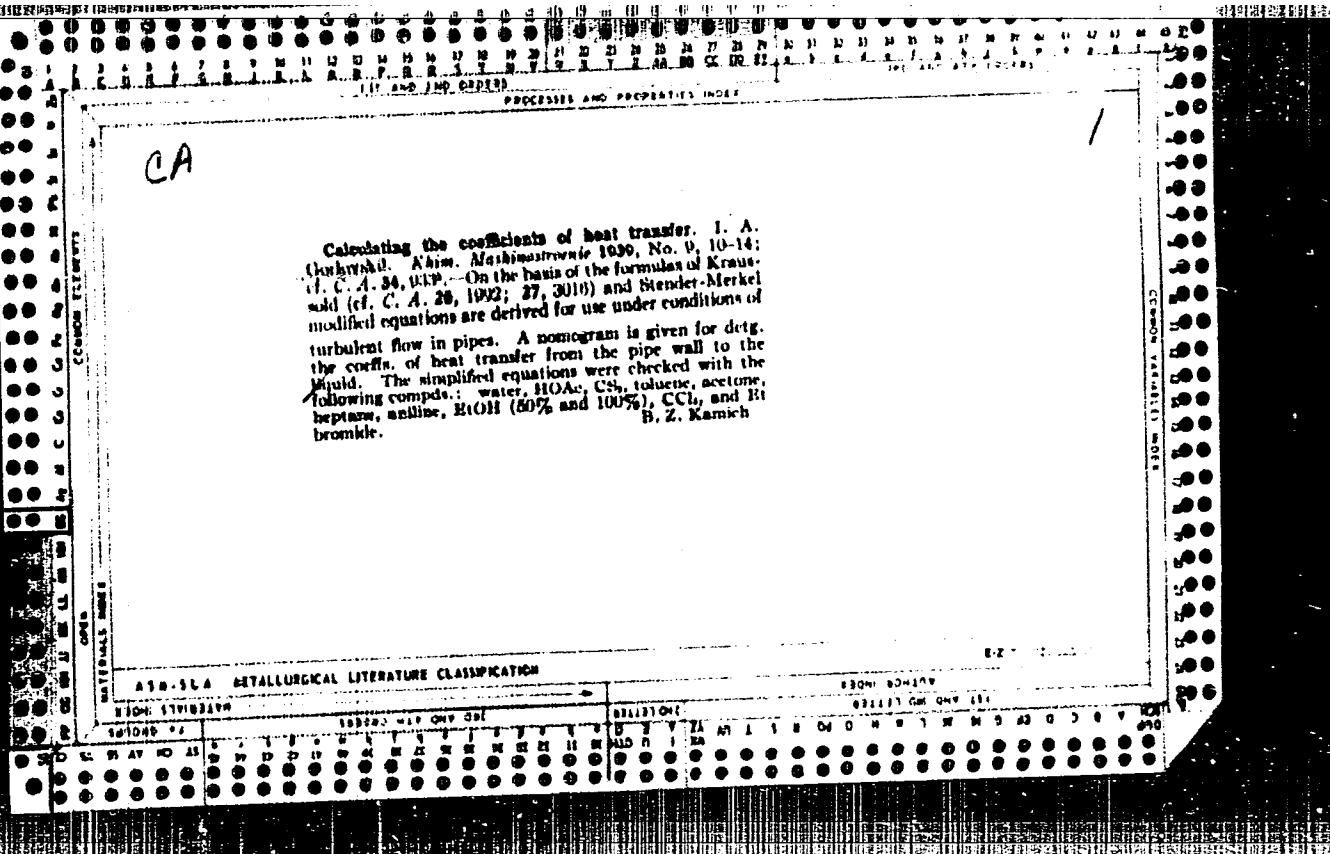
SOV/3759

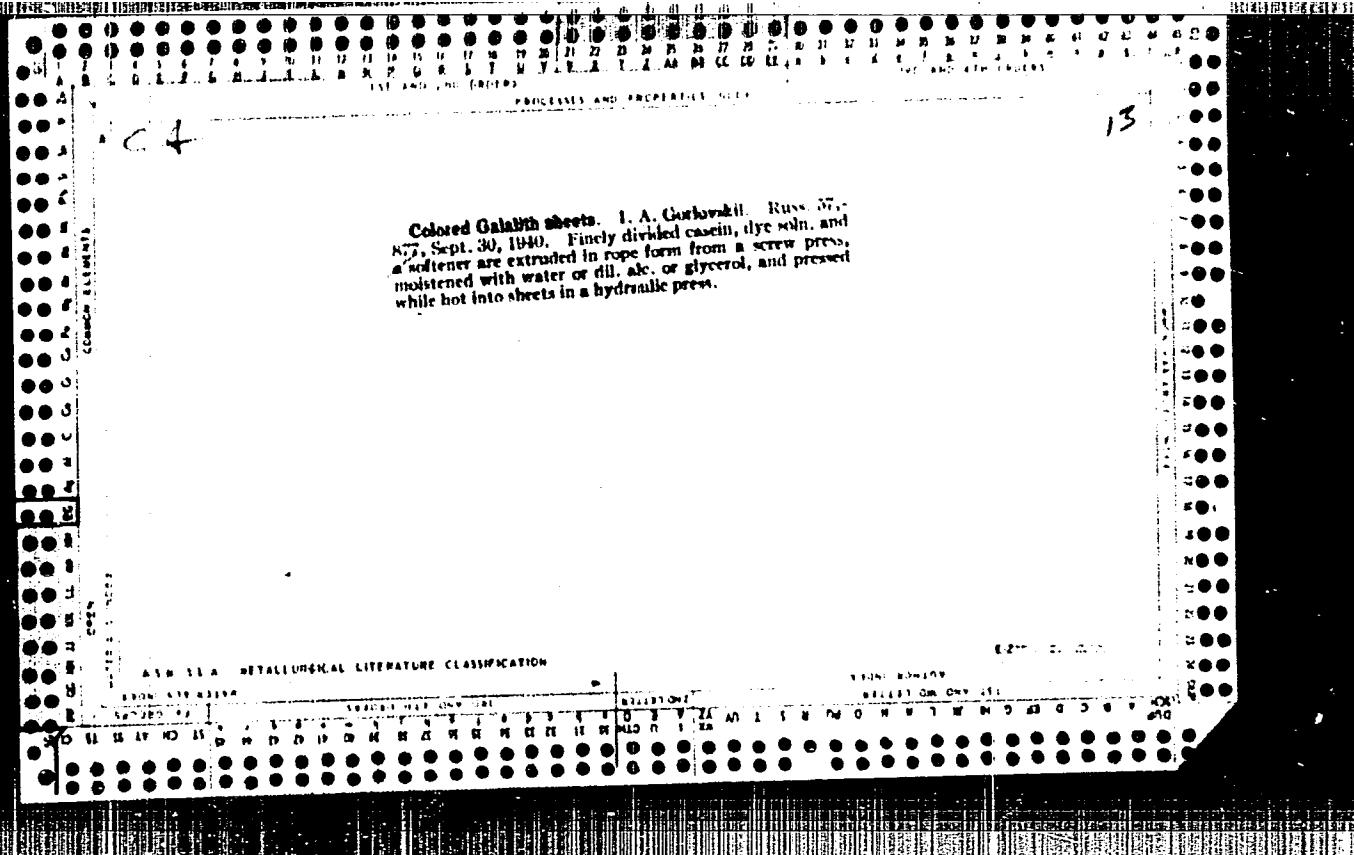
the production of polyester resins, varnishes, cellulose lacquer, and enamels. Filtering equipment, such as filters and centrifugal supersettlers of various types is also discussed. Part III covers equipment used in the production of dye pastes such as kneading and mixing machinery and different types of grinders. Fundamentals of the grinding process are discussed and ways of increasing the rate by improving equipment design are analyzed. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each chapter.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
PART I. EQUIPMENT FOR PRODUCTION OF PIGMENTS 5	
Ch. I. Equipment for Condensing and Classifying Suspensions and for Washing Sediments	8
Settlers	11
Hydrocyclones	18
Cartridge-type vacuum-filter-condensers	21
Ultrasonic-type condensers	25
Ways of improving the effectiveness of condensers and classifiers	26

Card 2/8





GORLOVSKIY, I.A.; AYZENBERG, Ye. S. [deceased]; VEDENOV, G.N.; ZHIGAREV, S.K.;
SHAPIRO, I.S.; EPSHTEYN, S.Z.

Technology of the production of ultramarine. Lakokras. mat.
1 ikh prim. no. 3:20-25 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Ultramarine)

GORLOVSKIY, K. A.

Anosov, P. P.

Books about Ural innovators of Russian Technology. Reviewed by K. A. Gorlovskiy.
Sov. kniga No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

GORLOVSKY, N.A.

GORLOVSKIY, N.A.; PYATNITSKIY, A.N.; YUFEREV, Ya.S., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
ADAMOVA, L., redaktor; MOSOVA, L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[History of the workers' movement in the Urals; sketches of the plight
of the serf in the Central Urals and their struggle to abolish
serfdom (1800-1870)] Iz istorii rabochego dvizheniya n Urale; ocherki
o polozhenii krestostnykh rabochikh Srednego Urala i ikh bor'be za
likvidatsiu krestostnichestva (1800-1870 gg.). [Sverdlovsk] Sverdlov-
skoe kn-vo, 1954.379 p. (MIRA 9:12)

(Ural Mountain region--Serfdom)

GORLOVSKIY, M.A. [deceased], red.; GOTLOBER, V.M., red.; YELOKHOV, P.I.,
red.; MASHAEV, F.P., red.

[Problems of economic history and economic geography]
Voprosy ekonomicheskoi istorii i ekonomicheskoi geografii;
sbornik statei. Sverdlovsk, Sredne-Ural'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
1964. 277 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Sverdlovsk. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4665

Gorlovskiy, Mikhail Borisovich

Oborudovaniye i instrument dlya volocheniya stal'noy provoloki (Equipment and Tools for Drawing of Steel Wire) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1960. 260 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,150 copies printed.

Ed.: P.K. Genis; Ed. of Publishing House: V.N. Sidorov; Tech. Ed.: P.G. Islent'-yeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel and skilled workers concerned with the wire-drawing process and equipment.

COVERAGE: The author describes currently used wire-drawing frames and machines, discusses their modernization, and reviews auxiliary equipment, accessories and tools employed in drawing steel wire. Also discussed are the operation of wire-drawing equipment and the manufacture of drawing dies. No personalities are mentioned. There are 40 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction—
Card 1/8

3

GORLOVSKIY, Mikhail Borisovich

[Equipment of wire drawing and wire rope manufacturing
shops] Oborudovanie provolochnykh i kanatnykh tsekhov.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Metallurgija," 1964. 255 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

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The utilization of photonic amplifiers in the infrared
produces high gain, low noise, and low distortion.
Infrared (IR) photonic amplifiers have been developed
that can operate at 80% of maximum output power for
a wide range of input signal levels. These amplifiers
have a minimum output power of 100 mW. The
photonic amplifier has a high efficiency and a
long lifetime. The device is designed to be
highly reliable and long lived, and it can be used
during other experiments.

KENENSON, M.V. (Leningrad); GORLOVSKIY, S.I. (Leningrad).

Use of new film-forming materials in printing. Poligr.proizv.
no.3:22-23 My-Je '54.
(MLRA 7:8)
(Printing industry)

Gorlovskiy, S. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Coatings

FD-885

Card 1/1 Pub.50 - 18/24

Author : Benenson, M. V., Gorlovskiy, S. I.

Title : Lithograph ccating-varnishes for printing on sheet metal

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 6, 375 (55), Sep 1954

Abstract : The properties of oil varnishes for the purpose indicated are outlined.

Institution : Leningrad Varnish and Paint Plant

Submitted :

BENENSON,M.V., inzhener; GORLOVSKIY,S.I.; SLUTSKAYA,F.A.

Identifying the quality of shellac in alcohol lacquers and
varnishes. Der.prom.4 no.6:17 Je'55. (MIRA 8:10)

1. Leningradskiy khimicheskiy zavod lakov i krasok
(Shellac) (Lacquers and lacquering)

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✓ Composition for repeating white fields

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SOV/137-57-11-20798

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 23 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gorlovskiy, S.I.

TITLE: High-molecular Organic Substances as Flotation Depressants
(Vysokomolekulyarnyye organicheskiye veshchestva kak podaviteeli flotatsii)

PERIODICAL: Obogashcheniye rud, 1956, Nr 6, pp 13-23

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of water-soluble high-molecular organic substances as depressants of Fe oxides in the process of flotation of Fe ores by cationic reactants. Flotation experiments to separate synthetic mixtures of hematite and quartz and also Fe ores by the cationic reactant IM-11 in the presence of the new depressants are conducted in laboratory flotation machines mechanical in nature. Substances investigated to substitute for starch as depressants included high-molecular compounds containing hydrating hydroxyl, carboxyl, and amino groups. The most effective and selective depressants of hematite proved to be oxyethylcelluloses of the lower degrees of substitution, and also solutions of flour and by-products of flour production in which the various protein

Card 1/2

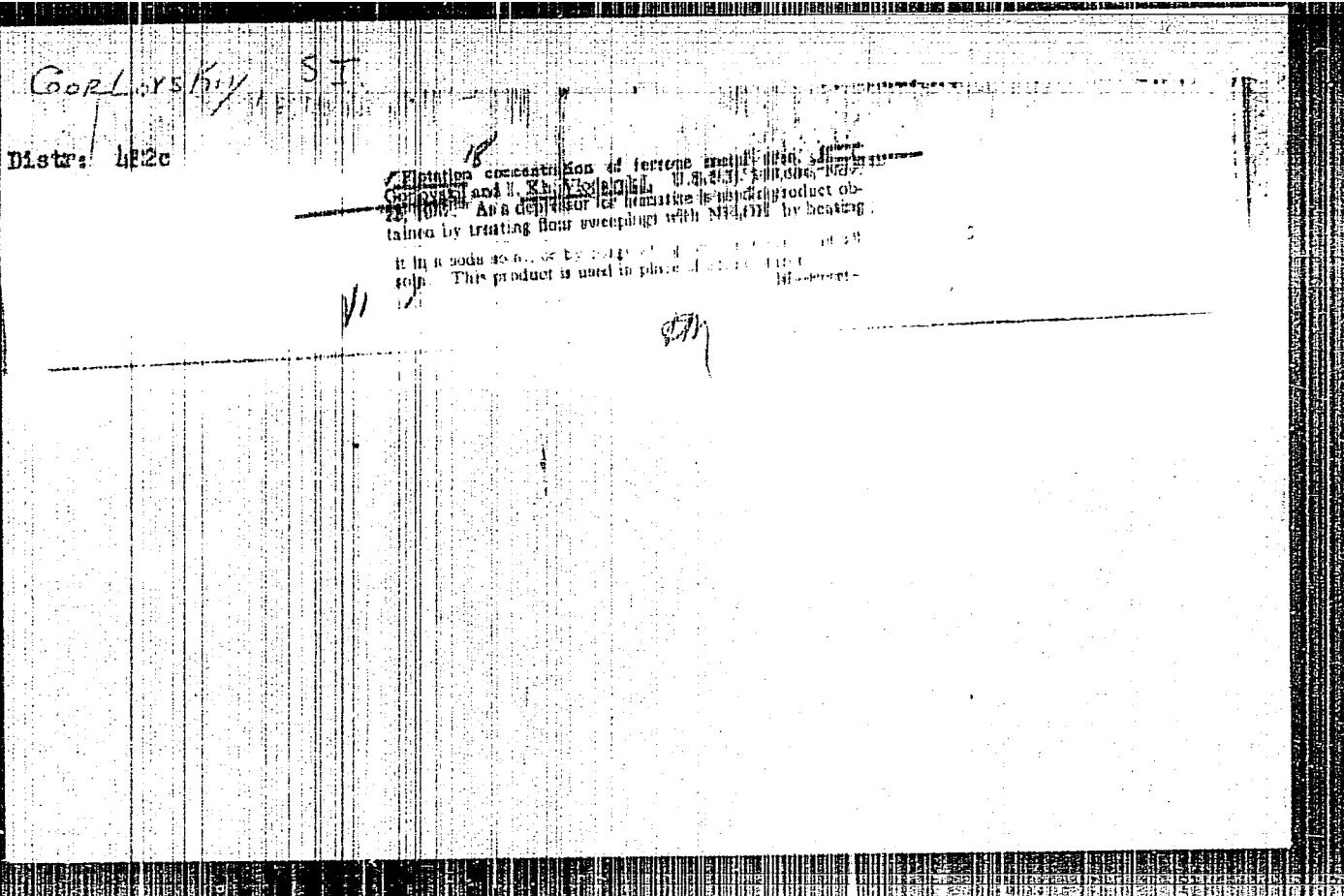
SOV/137-57-11-20798

High-molecular Organic Substances as Flotation Depressants

compounds are "neutralized". Of greatest interest is flour sweepings, the cost of which is only one-eighth that of starch. An explanation of the mechanism of the action of individual groups of high-molecular organic depressants is provided.

M. L.

Card 2/2



Gorlovskiy, S. I.

137-1957-12-23032

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 24 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gorlovskiy, S. I.

TITLE: To the Problem of Obtaining Depressant Solutions of Starch (K voprosu o poluchenii depressiruyushchikh rastvorov krakhmala)

PERIODICAL: Obogashcheniye rud, 1957, Nr 1, pp 41-43

ABSTRACT: On the strength of data contained in the literature, the experience of the textile industry, and recent experimentation, the following method is recommended for the preparation of solutions of starch (S): a suspension of 1 g of S (15 percent moisture) in 25 g of cold water is gradually added in small portions and with vigorous stirring to a vessel containing 75 g of boiling water. The mixing process is accompanied by continued heating of the mixture at 90-95° for a period of 30 minutes. After the cessation of the heating the weight of the S solution is brought to 100 g by addition of cold water. It is recommended that the moisture of the batch be determined before taking its weight. The employment of depressants, obtained on the basis of S, showed that at times an S with altered structure and, at other times, S with unaltered

Card 1/2